

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Don't Borrow Trouble.

Don't borrow trouble; it comes of itself. Or if it does not, all the better for you. The care of to-morrow let's lay on the shelf.

For worry's an ugly and petulant shrew.

Don't borrow trouble; the debt must be paid.

And, oh, but the payment is headache and wreck.

After all, when the cards have been shuffled and played,

Four aces, you'll find, were allowed to your deck.

Don't borrow trouble; the care of to-day is easy to meet and easy to rout;

It's only the trouble from over the way That leaves us the victims of terror and doubt.

It's as easy to say "To-morrow 'twill shine."

As to meaningly matter, "I'm sure it will rain."

It's as easy to smile as to weep and repine.

And the former, you'll find, is an infinite gain.

Don't borrow trouble. We worry and fret.

Then find in the end that we've worried for naught.

We build mighty hills in our pathway to get.

Then find the obstruction was child of our thought.

You'll find on reflection that half of your care

Is a son of to-morrow that merely has starved.

The load of to-day is sufficient to bear;

So don't borrow trouble—the debt must be paid.

—Sunset Magazine.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. will be Labor day orator in Utica, N. Y., this year.

James Gillen of Lowell has been elected vice president of the Amalgamated leather workers' union.

The bricklayers have one of the strongest and wealthiest unions in the country, numbering 85,000, with 621 locals.

Glass bottle blowers' convention at Buffalo last week appointed a scale committee to arrange a new agreement with the bosses.

Shoe workers in Mexico work from 11½ to 12 hours a day, receiving from 15 cents to \$1 a day, American money. They are not organized, but will be in the near future.

The supreme court of West Virginia has issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America, forbidding them from organizing the mine workers of that state.

W. B. Wilson, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, is to be proposed for the democratic nomination for Congress in the 15th Penn district. Wilson resides at Blossburg.

George H. Gosline of Worcester is the general secretary of the new national union of die makers, formed at New York July 4, and which has applied to the A. F. of L. for an international charter.

Chicago will have no Labor day parade this year. The central body decided to hold a picnic instead. Last year 62,000 paraded, forming the largest procession of organized workers in the world's history.

The University of Wisconsin has established an innovation for the summer months. The students will be given a series of lectures on trade unionism, the union label, the open shop, the boycott, and kindred topics.

Six hundred and fifty-six Boston employers, representing forty-eight different industries and having on their pay roll thousands of employees, have perfected an organization for "self protection" in connection with organized labor.

Thomas Duffy of East Liverpool, O., was re-elected president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at the Trenton convention. Duffy is the youngest national president of a labor union in the world. He is 26 years old.

The Journeymen Tailors' National union was formed at a convention held in Philadelphia in August, 1883. Previous to that time several attempts were made to unite the separate local unions of tailors throughout the country, but without success.

The two factions of window glass workers which have been holding sessions in Cleveland formally agreed upon amalgamation and met as one body. The new organization will be known as the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

The appointment is announced of J. C. Skemp of San Francisco, third vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, as secretary-treasurer of that organization. This appointment is to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Michael P. Carriek, and has been endorsed by the executive board of the national body.

A strike of 30,000 textile workers has begun. By a total vote of 1,510 to 396 the mill workers' unions of Fall River voted to walk out in protest against a 12½ per cent reduction in wages. A meeting of the executive committee of the United Textile Workers of America was held, at which it was voted to sanction whatever action might be taken by the unions.

P. T. Barry of Boston was re-elected international president of the theatrical stage employees' alliance. The convention, which was held at Milwaukee, decided that in any fights against theatrical managers every effort would be made not to involve men from the traveling companies. The convention gave Springfield the jurisdiction over Westfield, although Holyoke is nearer.

The Pennsylvania railroad has under consideration a plan by which thousands of its employees may become proprietors of small farms. The scheme contemplates the parceling out of desirable land belonging to the railroad company along the various lines of tracks and permitting the free use of the land. In France, where 15,000 railroad employees have such farms, the plan has worked successfully.

Five thousand miners from Spring Valley, LaSalle, Peru, Oglesby, Ladd, Seatonville, Marquette, Depue, and Dalzell assembled in Spring Valley, Ill., July 18, and took part in a demonstration denunciatory of Gov. Peabody of Colorado. There were 10,000 persons present. Gov. Peabody was denounced in English, French, Italian, Lithuanian and Polish by the several speakers. Resolutions were passed requesting President Roosevelt to interfere in the Colorado miners' strike.

One permanent result of the strike conditions in the building trades at Detroit will be the number of new firms that have started into existence. These new master plumbers, painters and sheet metal workers and unionists, who have had enterprise to start in and capture some of the work that was "going begging" during the strike. The venture proved so profitable that they continued their own shops after the strike was ended, hiring union men at union wages, and competing with their former employers.

Owing to lack of demand all coal mines in the Eighth Ohio district, largely owned by Cleveland operators, have been put upon half time. The district covers the southeastern portion of the state and is the most productive of the Ohio fields. Eight thousand men are affected by the curtailment of operations. The action of the operators is the result of an almost unprecedented stagnation in the business. Shutdowns are not confined to this district alone, but are ex-

tending to other districts of the state. The closing of many factories is the cause said to be responsible for this condition.

Four thousand New York union carpenters who have been locked out by the Building Trades Employers' association have decided to remain idle indefinitely, pending a hard and fast interpretation of the general arbitration agreement under which they recently labored, with especial reference to that part binding the employers to use only union men. The lockout was precipitated by the alleged employment of nonunion men by one contractor. One union agitator declares that the struggle will completely check building operations unless the contractors come to terms.

"Comparing the production of cigars for eleven months ended May 31, 1904, with the corresponding period of 1903, it appears that we have reached high water mark during the last cycle of business revival," says the Cigarmakers' Journal. "All indications point to a fair trade during the summer and fall. The production was as follows: For eleven months ended May 31, 1903, taxes were paid for 6,181,862,070. For eleven months ended May 31, 1904, taxes were paid for 6,115,495,340, showing a decrease of 66,366,730 cigars. At the same ratio the fiscal year will show a decrease of over 70,000,000 cigars in comparison with the former year."

According to statements made by labor leaders the American Federation of Labor is behind the strike of the bricklayers at the arsenal, at Washington, and is determined to make a test case on the issue of nonunion men being employed by the government. Work on the war college buildings, for which the government appropriated \$700,000, is tied up on account of the strike. For the first time in its history the union has decided to come out flat-footed on the point that wherever the government employs a nonunion workman the men holding union badges will throw down their tools at once. At the War department it was said that the government would not recede from the position it has taken.

"Sympathetic strikes should never be sanctioned or countenanced by this organization," said President D. J. Keefe of the International longshoremen, marine and transport workers' association, in his address to the 13th annual convention at Milwaukee last week. "Where the case is worthy we may give moral support, but our honor and integrity as an organization is bound up in our contracts and agreements and our very manhood is at stake. To violate these agreements and contracts by a sympathetic strike would be suicide and dishonor. Public sentiment says that arbitration is the most equitable medium for the solution of differences between industrial forces. It is a common and dangerous error of a portion of the public and some of our members to believe that we must have a law to govern all our relations with our fellow men."

The biennial convention of the International piano and organ workers' union is over. Many important changes in the financial system and arrangements of the union were made to improve and protect the manifold benefits it pays its members, sick, strike, out-of-work, "victimization" and death benefits being included in its system. The convention refused to change its laws so as to admit women members for less fees than men. The convention adopted the suggestion that the international establish a factory, and ordered the question submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership for final decision. It was decided to assess every member 15 cents a year for the special purpose of advertising and advancing the union's label. Charles J. Morgan of Boston was re-elected third vice president. P. J. Wilmot of Cambridge was elected seventh vice president. Frank H. Murray of Boston, who was A. F. of L. delegate last year, was elected an alternate for this year.



Grass in the Apple Orchard.

Grass in the orchard has been the theme talked on by many a speaker at farmers' institutes. There have been a few men that have said it was a good thing, but more that have pronounced it to be one of the greatest enemies of apple growing. Grass in the orchard is a sentimental idea, far removed from that of practical use. It is very pretty to talk of lying under the apple trees looking up into the blossom-laden branches. Whenever the artist draws a picture of an orchard, be it full of blossoms or of bright red apples, the ground under it is covered with a rich carpet of grass, on which the ripe fruit may fall when it is ready for the hand of the gatherer. The city man that buys a farm in the country with an orchard on it, takes not kindly to the idea of plowing up the sod of his orchard. He would far rather keep it cut short by the use of the lawn mower, that it might be a play ground for his children. Well, wherever a man can afford to put sentiment at the front the sod in the orchard is all right. The man that wants a summer home where the red apple falls onto a green carpet of verdure can perhaps afford to put up with a less crop of apples and probably he gets his money out of it.

But the farmer that has to make money out of his orchard has a different proposition. He has to set sentiment aside. The poetry of life would cost him too dearly if made the basis of his orcharding. He must put in the cultivator and the harrow and prevent the ground from bearing anything else than apples, provided the orchard be not on a hillside that would wash in rainy weather if left bare of grass. He cannot afford to have the roots of the grass using up the plant food that should be given to the roots of the apple trees. He cannot afford to have the moisture that falls from the clouds arrested by the grass roots before it gets deeper down to the roots of the apple trees. This loss of moisture is a very serious affair in times of drouth when the amount of water falling would be hardly sufficient for the trees themselves. There is no question that on level land the soil of the apple orchard should be cultivated so thoroughly that no weeds will grow unless it be late in the season, and then they should be turned under by the cultivator in the spring.

Tub Grown Lemon Trees.

The growing of lemon trees in tubs is becoming something of a fad in some of our northern localities. Doubtless a good many of our readers have tried at various times to grow lemons and have succeeded in getting good-sized trees, which, however, never bore anything of value. The trouble was that the tree had not been grafted. The lemon tree that is to bear good fruit must be grafted from a tree that is bearing good fruit, and in most cases the tree from which to do the grafting is not at hand. Probably if anyone wants to raise lemons in tubs, the best way is to secure a tree from a reputable nursery that handles such trees and that has guaranteed that the tree has been grafted from some good variety. It is reported that in some parts of the north people that have these trees in tubs get from them a great many lemons yearly, the quality of the lemons being better than of those imported. At any rate the lemon tree is an interesting object. Grown in a tub it may be kept out of doors in summer and in the house in the winter. The lemon was unknown to the Greeks and Romans and is supposed to be a rather modern fruit. It was introduced into Spain by the Arabs in the fourteenth century and in the very end of that century lemons found their way to England, having been grown in the Azore islands.